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**BEFORE THE BOARD OF PATENT APPEALS  
AND INTERFERENCES**

Application Number: 09/812,634  
Filing Date: March 20, 2001  
Appellant(s): CHIANG, HIANG-SWEE

**MAILED**

**DEC 13 2007**

**Technology Center 2100**

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Richard E. Kurtz  
Reg. No. 19,263  
For Appellant

**EXAMINER'S ANSWER**

This is in response to the appeal brief filed 09/24/2007.

**(1) Real Party in Interest**

A statement identifying by name the real party in interest is contained in the brief.

**(2) Related Appeals and Interferences**

The examiner is not aware of any related appeals, interferences, or judicial proceedings which will directly affect or be directly affected by or have a bearing on the Board's decision in the pending appeal.

**(3) Status of Claims**

The statement of the status of claims contained in the brief is correct.

**(4) Status of Amendments After Final**

The appellant's statement of the status of amendments after final rejection contained in the brief is correct.

**(5) Summary of Claimed Subject Matter**

The summary of claimed subject matter contained in the brief is correct.

**(6) Grounds of Rejection to be Reviewed on Appeal**

The appellant's statement of the grounds of rejection to be reviewed on appeal is correct.

**(7) Claims Appendix**

The copy of the appealed claims contained in the Appendix to the brief is correct.

**(8) Evidence Relied Upon**

6,668,322 B1	Wood et al.	12-2003
6,035,404	Zhao	03-2000

6,226,752 B1

Gupta et al.

05-2001

**(9) Grounds of Rejection**

The following ground(s) of rejection are applicable to the appealed claims:

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

1. Claims 1, 3-10, 12-20, 22-29, 31-38, 40-49, 51-59, 61-69 and 71-78 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wood et al. (hereinafter Wood) (US Patent No. 6,668,322 B1) in view of Zhao US Patent 6,035,404.

2. As per claims 1, 7 and 9 Wood teaches a method for performing user and session management over a computer network, comprising:

receiving a first request from a user for an application instance (user request for information resources / applications, see columns 4, lines 60-67 and column 5, lines 1-9) , the request including a single identifier for all user requests without further user and session application variables (i.e., a user providing a unique session identifier, that is used for access requests to multiple applications) [column 8, lines 13-15, 45-49, and column 10, lines 30-39, 49-53]; and

transmitting an application instance response to the user based on stored user and session system information (if session information indicate sufficient authorization providing access to requested application or resource) [column 8, lines 13-25, column 19, lines, 33-44, 64-67, column 20, lines 1-7 and column 11, lines 12-33]. Wood is silent on a single identifier used to identify both a session and a user. However, it is old and well known in the art to identify both a session and a user by a single identifier, which has the advantage of allowing flexible

control of user logins and session information thereby enhancing security of the system. For example, Zhao teaches a user access system including a single identifier used to identify both a session and a user for all user requests (i.e., see for example, Session ID associated with IUID & Start Time and Time out) [column 5, lines 39-67 and figure 6]. Both Wood and Zhao teach a method for performing user and session management. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to employ the teachings of Zhao within the system of Wood thereby enhancing the security of the system.

3. As per claim 8, Wood teaches a method for performing user and session management over a computer network, comprising:

a processor, and a memory in communication with the processor, the memory for storing a plurality of processing instructions for enabling the processor to (9, lines 65-67, column 10, lines 1-29 and column 20, lines 35-60):

receive a first request from a user for an application instance (user request for information resources / applications, see columns 4, lines 60-67 and column 5, lines 1-9) , the request including a single identifier for all user requests without further user and session application variables (i.e., a user providing a unique session identifier, that is used for access requests to multiple applications) [column 8, lines 13-15, 45-49, and column 10, lines 30-39, 49-53]; and

transmit an application instance response to the user based on stored user and session system information (if session information indicate sufficient authorization providing access to requested application or resource) [column 8, lines 13-25, column 19, lines, 33-44, 64-67, column 20, lines 1-7 and column 11, lines 12-33]. Wood is silent on a single identifier used to identify both a session and a user. However, it is old and well known in the art to identify both a

session and a user by a single identifier, which has the advantage of allowing flexible control of user logins and session information thereby enhancing security of the system. For example, Zhao teaches a user access system including a single identifier used to identify both a session and a user for all user requests (i.e., see for example, Session ID associated with IUID & Start Time and Time out) [column 5, lines 39-67 and figure 6]. Both Wood and Zhao teach a method for performing user and session management. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to employ the teachings of Zhao within the system of Wood thereby enhancing the security of the system.

4. As per claims 10, 17 and 19, Wood teaches a method for performing user and session management over a computer network, comprising:

receiving a request for an application instance from a user (user request for information resources / applications [columns 4, lines 60-67 and column 5, lines 1-9];

assigning a single identifier to the user for handling all user requests (i.e., providing a unique session identifier to a user, that is used for access requests to multiple applications) [column 8, lines 13-15, 45-49, and column 10, lines 30-39, 49-53]; and

transmitting an application instance response to the user, wherein the single identifier is static for all requests from the user for a session [column 8, lines 13-25, column 19, lines, 33-44, 64-67, column 20, lines 1-7 and column 11, lines 12-33]. Wood is silent on a single identifier used to identify both a session and a user. However, it is old and well known in the art to identify both a session and a user by a single identifier, which has the advantage of allowing flexible control of user logins and session information thereby enhancing security of the system. For example, Zhao teaches a user access system including a single identifier used to identify both a session and a user for all user requests (i.e., see for example, Session ID associated with IUID

& Start Time and Time out) [column 5, lines 39-67 and figure 6]. Both Wood and Zhao teach a method for performing user and session management. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to employ the teachings of Zhao within the system of Wood thereby enhancing the security of the system.

6. As per claim 18, Wood teaches an apparatus for performing user and session management over a computer network, comprising:

a processor, and a memory in communication with the processor, the memory for storing a plurality of processing instructions for enabling the processor to (9, lines 65-67, column 10, lines 1-29 and column 20, lines 35-60):

receive a request for an application instance from a user (user request for information resources / applications ) [columns 4, lines 60-67 and column 5, lines 1-9];

assign a single identifier to the user for handling all user requests (i.e., providing a unique session identifier to a user, that is used for access requests to multiple applications) [column 8, lines 13-15, 45-49, and column 10, lines 30-39, 49-53]; and

transmit an application instance response to the user, wherein the single identifier is static for all requests from the user for a session [column 8, lines 13-25, column 19, lines, 33-44, 64-67, column 20, lines 1-7 and column 11, lines 12-33]. Wood is silent on a single identifier used to identify both a session and a user. However, it is old and well known in the art to identify both a session and a user by a single identifier, which has the advantage of allowing flexible control of user logins and session information thereby enhancing security of the system. For example, Zhao teaches a user access system including a single identifier used to identify both a session and a user for all user requests (i.e., see for example, Session ID associated with IUID & Start Time and Time out) [column 5, lines 39-67 and figure 6]. Both Wood and Zhao teach a

method for performing user and session management. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to employ the teachings of Zhao within the system of Wood thereby enhancing the security of the system.

8. As per claims 20, 26 and 28, Wood teaches a method for performing user and session management over a computer network, comprising:

receiving a first request from a user for a first application instance, the first request including an identifier (user request for information resources / applications)[columns 4, lines 60-67, column 5, lines 1-9, column 8, lines 13-15, 45-49, and column 10, lines 30-39, 49-53];

transmitting a first application instance response to the user [column 19, lines 64-67, column 20, lines 1-8 and column 9, lines 40-63];

receiving a second request from the user for a second application instance, the second request including the identifier, and processing the request with the second application instance [column 19, lines 64-67, column 20, lines 1-8 and column 9, lines 40-63]. Wood is silent on a single identifier used to identify both a session and a user. However, it is old and well known in the art to identify both a session and a user by a single identifier, which has the advantage of allowing flexible control of user logins and session information thereby enhancing security of the system. For example, Zhao teaches a user access system including a single identifier used to identify both a session and a user for all user requests (i.e., see for example, Session ID associated with IUID & Start Time and Time out) [column 5, lines 39-67 and figure 6]. Both Wood and Zhao teach a method for performing user and session management. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to employ the teachings of Zhao within the system of Wood thereby enhancing the security of the system.



9. As per claim 27, Wood teaches an apparatus for performing user and session management over a computer network, comprising:

a processor, and a memory in communication with the processor, the memory for storing a plurality of processing instructions for enabling the processor to (9, lines 65-67, column 10, lines 1-29 and column 20, lines 35-60):

receive a first request from a user for a first application instance, the first request including an identifier (user request for information resources / applications)[columns 4, lines 60-67, column 5, lines 1-9, column 8, lines 13-15, 45-49, and column 10, lines 30-39, 49-53];

transmit a first application instance response to the user [column 19, lines 64-67, column 20, lines 1-8 and column 9, lines 40-63];

receive a second request from the user for a second application instance, the second request including the identifier, and processing the request with the second application instance [column 19, lines 64-67, column 20, lines 1-8 and column 9, lines 40-63]. Wood is silent on a single identifier used to identify both a session and a user. However, it is old and well known in the art to identify both a session and a user by a single identifier, which has the advantage of allowing flexible control of user logins and session information thereby enhancing security of the system. For example, Zhao teaches a user access system including a single identifier used to identify both a session and a user for all user requests (i.e., see for example, Session ID associated with IUID & Start Time and Time out) [column 5, lines 39-67 and figure 6]. Both Wood and Zhao teach a method for performing user and session management. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to employ the teachings of Zhao within the system of Wood thereby enhancing the security of the system.

10. As per claims 29, 36-38, 44 and 46, Wood teaches a method for performing user and session management over a computer network, comprising:

receiving, from a user, a first request in a first session, the request including an identifier (note that unique session identifier is used for access requests to multiple applications) [column 8, lines 13-15, 45-49, and column 10, lines 30-39, 49-53];

transmitting a first application instance response to the user in response to the first request [column 19, lines 64-67, column 20, lines 1-8 and column 9, lines 40-63];

receiving, from the user, a second request in a second session, the second user request including the identifier, and processing the second request through the first application instance [column 19, lines 64-67, column 20, lines 1-8 and column 9, lines 40-63]. Wood is silent on a single identifier used to identify both a session and a user. However, it is old and well known in the art to identify both a session and a user by a single identifier, which has the advantage of allowing flexible control of user logins and session information thereby enhancing security of the system. For example, Zhao teaches a user access system including a single identifier used to identify both a session and a user for all user requests (i.e., see for example, Session ID associated with IUID & Start Time and Time out) [column 5, lines 39-67 and figure 6]. Both Wood and Zhao teach a method for performing user and session management. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to employ the teachings of Zhao within the system of Wood thereby enhancing the security of the system.

11. As per claims 35 and 45, Wood teaches an apparatus for performing user and session management over a computer network, comprising (9, lines 65-67, column 10, lines 1-29 and column 20, lines 35-60):

a processor, and a memory in communication with the processor, the memory for storing a plurality of processing instructions for enabling the processor to (9, lines 65-67, column 10, lines 1-29 and column 20, lines 35-60):

receive, from a user, a first request in a first session, the request including an identifier [column 8, lines 13-15, 45-49, and column 10, lines 30-39, 49-53];

transmit a first application instance response to the user in response to the first request [column 19, lines 64-67, column 20, lines 1-8 and column 9, lines 40-63];

receive, from the user, a second request in a second session, the second user request including the identifier, and process the second request through the first application instance [column 19, lines 64-67, column 20, lines 1-8 and column 9, lines 40-63]. Wood is silent on a single identifier used to identify both a session and a user. However, it is old and well known in the art to identify both a session and a user by a single identifier, which has the advantage of allowing flexible control of user logins and session information thereby enhancing security of the system. For example, Zhao teaches a user access system including a single identifier used to identify both a session and a user for all user requests (i.e., see for example, Session ID associated with IUID & Start Time and Time out) [column 5, lines 39-67 and figure 6]. Both Wood and Zhao teach a method for performing user and session management. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to employ the teachings of Zhao within the system of Wood thereby enhancing the security of the system.

12. As per claims 47, 55 and 57, Wood teaches a method for performing user and session management over a computer network, comprising:

receiving a first request from a first user session for a user, the first request including an identifier [column 19, lines 64-67, column 20, lines 1-8 and column 9, lines 40-63]; and

transmitting a first response to the first request, based on the identifier and a first system session variable stored in a user database (if session information indicate sufficient authorization providing access to requested application or resource) [column 8, lines 13-25, column 19, lines, 33-44, 64-67, column 20, lines 1-7 and column 11, lines 12-33];

receiving a second request from a second user session for the user, the second request including the identifier without further user or session application variables, and transmitting a second response to the second request, based on the identifier and a second system session variable stored in the user database [column 19, lines 64-67, column 20, lines 1-8 and column 9, lines 40-63]. Wood is silent on a single identifier used to identify both a session and a user. However, it is old and well known in the art to identify both a session and a user by a single identifier, which has the advantage of allowing flexible control of user logins and session information thereby enhancing security of the system. For example, Zhao teaches a user access system including a single identifier used to identify both a session and a user for all user requests (i.e., see for example, Session ID associated with IUID & Start Time and Time out) [column 5, lines 39-67 and figure 6]. Both Wood and Zhao teach a method for performing user and session management. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to employ the teachings of Zhao within the system of Wood thereby enhancing the security of the system.

13. As per claim 56, Wood teaches an apparatus for performing user and session management over a computer network, comprising:

a processor, and a memory in communication with the processor, the memory for storing a plurality of processing instructions for enabling the processor to (9, lines 65-67, column 10, lines 1-29 and column 20, lines 35-60):

receive a first request from a first user session for a user, the first request including an identifier [column 19, lines 64-67, column 20, lines 1-8 and column 9, lines 40-63]; and

transmit a first response to the first request, based on the identifier and a first system session variable stored in a user database (if session information indicate sufficient authorization providing access to requested application or resource) [column 8, lines 13-25, column 19, lines, 33-44, 64-67, column 20, lines 1-7 and column 11, lines 12-33];

receive a second request from a second user session for the user, the second request including the identifier without further user or session application variables, and transmitting a second response to the second request, based on the identifier and a second system session variable stored in the user database [column 19, lines 64-67, column 20, lines 1-8 and column 9, lines 40-63]. Wood is silent on a single identifier used to identify both a session and a user. However, it is old and well known in the art to identify both a session and a user by a single identifier, which has the advantage of allowing flexible control of user logins and session information thereby enhancing security of the system. For example, Zhao teaches a user access system including a single identifier used to identify both a session and a user for all user requests (i.e., see for example, Session ID associated with IUID & Start Time and Time out) [column 5, lines 39-67 and figure 6]. Both Wood and Zhao teach a method for performing user and session management. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to employ the teachings of Zhao within the system of Wood thereby enhancing the security of the system.

14. As per claims 58, 65 and 67, Wood teaches a method for performing user and session management over a computer network, comprising:

receiving a first request from a first user, the first request including a first identifier corresponding to the first user [column 5, lines 1-9, column 8, lines 13-15, 45-49, and column 10, lines 30-39, 49-53];

receiving a second request from a second user, the second request including a second identifier corresponding to the second user (note that a unique session identifier is provided for users, i.e., during request for resources users include the unique session identifier) [column 8, lines 13-15, 45-49, and column 10, lines 30-39, 49-53]; and

generating a first application instance responsive to the first identifier and a second application instance responsive to the second identifier [column 8, lines 13-25, column 19, lines 33-44, 64-67, column 20, lines 1-7 and column 11, lines 12-33]. Wood is silent on a single identifier used to identify both a session and a user. However, it is old and well known in the art to identify both a session and a user by a single identifier, which has the advantage of allowing flexible control of user logins and session information thereby enhancing security of the system. For example, Zhao teaches a user access system including a single identifier used to identify both a session and a user for all user requests (i.e., see for example, Session ID associated with IUID & Start Time and Time out) [column 5, lines 39-67 and figure 6]. Both Wood and Zhao teach a method for performing user and session management. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to employ the teachings of Zhao within the system of Wood thereby enhancing the security of the system.

15. As per claim 66, Wood teaches an apparatus for performing user and session management over a computer network, comprising:

a processor, and a memory in communication with the processor, the memory for storing a plurality of processing instructions for enabling the processor to (9, lines 65-67, column 10, lines 1-29 and column 20, lines 35-60):

receive a first request from a first user, the first request including a first identifier corresponding to the first user [column 5, lines 1-9, column 8, lines 13-15, 45-49, and column 10, lines 30-39, 49-53];

receive a second request from a second user, the second request including a second identifier corresponding to the second user (note that a unique session identifier is provided for users, i.e., during request for resources users include the unique session identifier) [column 8, lines 13-15, 45-49, and column 10, lines 30-39, 49-53]; and

generate a first application instance responsive to the first identifier and a second application instance responsive to the second identifier [column 8, lines 13-25, column 19, lines, 33-44, 64-67, column 20, lines 1-7 and column 11, lines 12-33]. Wood is silent on a single identifier used to identify both a session and a user. However, it is old and well known in the art to identify both a session and a user by a single identifier, which has the advantage of allowing flexible control of user logins and session information thereby enhancing security of the system. For example, Zhao teaches a user access system including a single identifier used to identify both a session and a user for all user requests (i.e., see for example, Session ID associated with IUID & Start Time and Time out) [column 5, lines 39-67 and figure 6]. Both Wood and Zhao teach a method for performing user and session management. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to employ the teachings of Zhao within the system of Wood thereby enhancing the security of the system.

16. As per claim 68, Wood teaches a method for performing user and session management over a computer network, comprising:

receiving, from a first user, a first request in a first session, the first request including a first identifier [column 5, lines 1-9, column 8, lines 13-15, 45-49, and column 10, lines 30-39, 49-53];

transmitting a first application instance to the first user in response to the first request [column 19, lines 64-67, column 20, lines 1-8 and column 9, lines 40-63];

receiving, from the first user, a second request in a second session, the second request including the first identifier, and processing the second request through the first application instance [column 19, lines 64-67, column 20, lines 1-8 and column 9, lines 40-63];

receiving, from a second user, a third request in a third user session, the third request including a second identifier corresponding to the second user (note that a unique session identifier is provided for users, i.e., during request for resources users include the unique session identifier) [column 8, lines 13-15, 45-49, and column 10, lines 30-39, 49-53]; and

transmitting a second application instance to the second user in response to the third request [column 8, lines 13-25, column 19, lines, 33-44, 64-67, column 20, lines 1-7 and column 11, lines 12-33]. Wood is silent on a single identifier used to identify both a session and a user. However, it is old and well known in the art to identify both a session and a user by a single identifier, which has the advantage of allowing flexible control of user logins and session information thereby enhancing security of the system. For example, Zhao teaches a user access system including a single identifier used to identify both a session and a user for all user requests (i.e., see for example, Session ID associated with IUID & Start Time and Time out) [column 5, lines 39-67 and figure 6]. Both Wood and Zhao teach a method for performing user and session management. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at



the time of applicant's invention to employ the teachings of Zhao within the system of Wood thereby enhancing the security of the system.

17. As per claims 75 and 77, Wood teaches a method for interacting A method for interacting with a central server over a computer network, comprising:

transmitting a first request to a central server, the first request including a user identifier [column 5, lines 1-9, column 8, lines 13-15, 45-49, and column 10, lines 30-39, 49-53];  
receiving a first application instance in response to the first request [column 19, lines 64-67, column 20, lines 1-8 and column 9, lines 40-63]; and

transmitting a second request to the central server, the second request including the identifier without further user or session application variables [column 19, lines 64-67, column 20, lines 1-8 and column 9, lines 40-63]; and

receiving a response to the second request from the application instance [column 19, lines 64-67, column 20, lines 1-8 and column 9, lines 40-63]. Wood is silent on a single identifier used to identify both a session and a user. However, it is old and well known in the art to identify both a session and a user by a single identifier, which has the advantage of allowing flexible control of user logins and session information thereby enhancing security of the system. For example, Zhao teaches a user access system including a single identifier used to identify both a session and a user for all user requests (i.e., see for example, Session ID associated with IUID & Start Time and Time out) [column 5, lines 39-67 and figure 6]. Both Wood and Zhao teach a method for performing user and session management. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention to employ the teachings of Zhao within the system of Wood thereby enhancing the security of the system.

18. As per claims 3, 13, 23, 31, 40, 51, 61 and 71, Wood further teaches the method further comprising: authenticating an identification of the user [column 8, lines 19-25, column 13, lines 37-67]; and assigning the single identifier to the user [column 14, lines 43-67, column 3, lines 13-18].

19. As per claim 4, 14, 24, 32, 41, 52, 62 and 72, Wood further teaches the method wherein said authenticating comprises:

transmitting a request for a user name and a password to the user [column 7, lines 1-24];

receiving the user name and password from the user [column 7, lines 1-24, and column 13, lines 60-67]; and

comparing the user name and password to stored parameters [column 13, lines 43-47 and 7, lines 30-33].

20. As per claims 5, 15, 33, 42, 53, 63 and 73, Wood further teaches the method further comprising:

receiving a second (third / fourth) request from the user for a second application instance, the second request including the identifier, and processing the request with the application instance [column 19, lines 64-67, column 20, lines 1-8 and column 9, lines 40-63].

21. As per claims 6 and 16, Wood further teaches the method further comprising:

receiving a second request from a second user, the second request including a second identifier corresponding to the second user (note that a unique session identifier is provided for

users, i.e., during request for resources users include the unique session identifier) [column 8, lines 13-15, 45-49, and column 10, lines 30-39, 49-53]; and

generating a second application instance responsive to the second identifier [column 19, 64-67, column 20, lines 1-7 and column 9, lines 40-63].

22. As per claims 12, 22, 48, 49, 59, 69, 76 and 78, Wood further teaches the method, wherein the identifier does not include user or session application variables for use by the application instance (unique session identifier, that is used for access requests to multiple applications) [column 8, lines 13-15, 45-49, and column 10, lines 30-39, 49-53].

23. As per claims 25, 34, 43, 54, 64 and 74, Wood further teaches the method further comprising:

receiving a third request from a second user, the second request including a second identifier corresponding to the second user (note that a unique session identifier is provided for users, i.e., during request for resources users include the unique session identifier) [column 8, lines 13-15, 45-49, and column 10, lines 30-39, 49-53]; and

generating a second application instance responsive to the second identifier [column 19, 64-67, column 20, lines 1-7 and column 9, lines 40-63].

24. Claims 2, 11, 21, 30, 39, 50, 60 and 70 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wood (US Patent No. 6,668,322 B1) in view of Zhao US Patent 6,035,404 as applied above and further in view of Gupta et al. (hereinafter Gupta) (US Patent No. 6,226,752 B1).

25. As per claims 2, 11, 21, 30, 39, 50, 60 and 70, Wood-Zhao teaches the method as applied above. Furthermore, Wood teaches assigning a single identifier to the user for handling all user requests (i.e., providing a unique session identifier to a user, that is used for access requests to multiple applications) [column 8, lines 13-15, 45-49, and column 10, lines 30-39, 49-53]. Wood does not explicitly teach the method wherein the single identifier includes a random number associated with the user. However Gupta teaches an authentication and session management system including a session identifier that includes a random number associated with the user [column 6, lines 21-35]. Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to incorporate a session identifier that includes a random number associated with a user as per teachings of Gupta into the session management system of Wood-Zhao, because random generated identifier uniquely identify a user for session management with multiple applications.

#### **(10) Response to Argument**

A. Appellant argued that Wood and Zhao do not teach "receiving ... [a] request including a single identifier used to identify *both a session and a user* for all user requests". Specifically, Appellant argued that Zhao does not disclose or suggest "receiving ... [a] request including a single identifier used to identify both a session and a user". Appellant further argued that, the focus of Zhao is on determining whether too many users are logged into an account. Neither the user ID nor the password are a "single identifier used to identify both a session and a user" as recited in the claim.

It is understood by the examiner in view of the specification that, in the present invention, a JLVSession cookie uniquely identifies a user and a session as indicated by the specification,

page 13, lines 21-24 "...if authentication is successful, the runtime environment returns a redirection response to the original request URL together with a single cookie (...) ...for uniquely identifying the user and the session". Furthermore, the cookie is used to identify both a user and a session, by storing session information in a database and looking up the database and by having the cookie information as a keyword to the lookup a table in the database, as indicated in the specification page 14, lines 4-7, "...the runtime environment uses the JLVSession cookie value from field 36 to identify the user from whom the request originated (step 408), retrieves the instance of a user object corresponding to that particular user.." see also figure 3. Examiner would point out that, Wood teaches receiving a first request from a user for an application instance (user request for information resources / applications, see columns 4, lines 60-67 and column 5, lines 1-9), the request including a single identifier for all user requests without further user and session application variables (i.e., a user providing a unique session identifier, that is used for access requests to multiple applications) [column 8, lines 13-15, 45-49, and column 10, lines 30-39, 49-53]. Furthermore, Wood teaches a session cookie, that identifies a user (session Id & principal Id, see figure 4 session credentials 420 and session cookie 430) and that also identifies a session (session Id & Date creation/expiration time, see figure 4 session credentials 420 and session cookie 430). Furthermore, Zhao teaches a single identifier that is used to identify both a user and a session (i.e., session ID, stored in a database lookup table with other user and session information, as understood by the examiner in view of the specification, the session ID is used to identify the user and a session information, see figure 6, column 5, lines 39-67 and column 6, lines 28-39).

Appellant argued that the session ID of Zhao is not received in a user request, it is rather generated and maintained internally in the state lookup table. Appellant argued that, Zhao does

not teach the session ID identifies both a session and a user. Appellant further argued that, the session ID taught by Zhao could be repeated between users.

Examiner would point out that, Wood reference is used to show the teachings of receiving a first request from a user for an application instance (user request for information resources / applications, see Wood columns 4, lines 60-67 and column 5, lines 1-9) , the request including a single identifier for all user requests without further user and session application variables (i.e., a user providing a unique session identifier, that is used for access requests to multiple applications) [see Wood, column 8, lines 13-15, 45-49, and column 10, lines 30-39, 49-53]. Examiner used Zhao's reference to show the teachings of a single identifier that is used to identify both a user and a session (i.e., session ID, stored in a database lookup table with other user and session information, as understood by the examiner in view of the specification, the session ID is used to identify the user and a session information, see figure 6, column 5, lines 39-67 and column 6, lines 28-39). Examiner would further point out that, a session ID is generated dynamically for a session and may be a numerical value that increases and rotates for each session (i.e., won't be repeated between users in the same session, see column 5, lines 45-51).

**B.** Appellant argued that neither Zhao nor Wood teach the suggestion, i.e., enhanced security that is the motivation of the combination. The examiner's argument for combining the references is motivated not by the references of the teachings of the prior art, but rather, by impermissible hindsight. Appellant further argued that, Wood actually teaches away from combining the recited combination, since Wood describes using two separate identifiers within a

session to identify the session and the user. Also, Wood describes that there are additional user session and application variables.

In response to applicant's argument that the examiner's conclusion of obviousness is based upon improper hindsight reasoning, it must be recognized that any judgment on obviousness is in a sense necessarily a reconstruction based upon hindsight reasoning. However, a suggestion, teaching, or motivation to combine the relevant prior art teachings does not have to be found explicitly in the prior art, as the teachings, motivation, or suggestion may be implicit from the prior art, as a whole, rather than expressly stated in the references. The test for an implicit showing is what the combined teachings, knowledge of one of a whole would have suggested to those of ordinary skill in the art. In re Kahn, 441 F.3d 977, 988, 78, USPQ2d 1329, 1336 (Fed. Cir. 2006) citing In re Kotzab, 217 F.3d 1365, 1370, 55 USPQ2d 1313 (Fed. Cir. 2000). See also In re Thrift, 298 F. 3d 1357, 1363, 63 USPQ2d 2002, 2008 (Fed. Cir. 2002). These showings by the examiner are an essential part of complying with the burden of presenting a prima facie case of obviousness. Note In re Oetiker, 977 F.2d 1443, 1445, 24 USPQ2d 1443, 1444 (Fed. Cir. 1992). In this case Wood teaches a session cookie, that identifies a user (session Id & principal Id, see figure 4 session credentials 420 and session cookie 430) and that also identifies a session (session Id & Date creation/expiration time, see figure 4 session credentials 420 and session cookie 430). Zhao is used to show the teachings of a single identifier that is used to identify both a user and a session (i.e., session ID, stored in a database lookup table with other user and session information, as understood by the examiner in view of the specification, the session ID is used to identify the user and a session information, see figure 6, column 5, lines 39-67 and column 6, lines 28-39). Both Wood and Zhao are directed to a secure user access to computing systems and applications. One of ordinary skill in the art at the time of applicant's invention could have been motivated to employ

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the teachings of Zhao within the system of Wood in order to properly permit access to system applications thereby enhancing security of the system [see Zhao, column 1, lines 53-67].

**(11) Related Proceeding(s) Appendix**

No decision rendered by a court or the Board is identified by the examiner in the Related Appeals and Interferences section of this examiner's answer.

For the above reasons, it is believed that the rejections should be sustained.

Respectfully submitted,

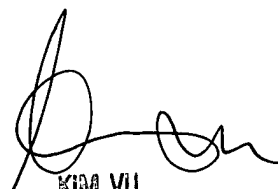
/Beemnet Dada/

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